Washington, Jan. 22, 1877.
In reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed early in December, 1876, requesting the President to transmit to that body copies of all orders or directions emanating from him or from either of the executive departments to any military commander or civil officer relating to the service of the army in Virginia, South Carolina and Florida since the 1st of August last, together with all reports from any of said military or civil officers, the President to-day sent to the House of Representatives the foilow-

all reports from any of said military or civil officers, the President to-day sent to the House of Representatives the foilowing message. After stating that the House resolution reached him on the 9th of December, the President says:

It was immediately or soon thereafter referred to the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, the custodians of all retained copies of "orders or directions" given by the Executive Department of the government, covered by the above inquiry together with all information upon which such "orders or directions" were given. The information, it will be observed, is voluminous, and with the limited elerical force in the Department of Justice has consumed the time up to the present. Many of the communications accompanying this have been already made public in connection with micssages heretofore sent to Congress. This class of information includes the important degenerates received from the Governor of South Carolina, and sent to Congress with my message on the subject of the Hamburg massacre; also the documents accompanying my response to the resolution of the House of Representatives companying my response to the resolu-tion of the House of Representatives in regard to soldiers stationed at Peters-

There have also come to me and to the Department of Justice, from time to time, other earnest written communications from persons holding public trusted and others residing in the South, some of which I append hereto as bearing upon the precarious condition of the public peace in those States. These communications I have reason to regard as made peace in those states. These communi-cations I have reason to regard as made by respectable and responsible men, many of whom deprecate the publication of their names as involving danger to

of their names as involving danger to them personally.

The reports heretofore made by committees of Congress of the result of their inquiries in Mississippi and Louisiana, and the newspapers of several States, recommending the "Mississippi plan," have also furnished important data for estimating the damage to public peace and order in those States. It is enough to say that these different kinds and sources of evidence have left no doubt whatever in my mind that intimidation has been used. my mind that intimidation has been used, and actual violence, to an extent requir-ing the aid of the United States where it was practicable to furnish such aid, in South Carolina and Florida and in Loui-South Carolina and Florida and in Louisiana, as well as in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The troops of the United States have been but sparingly used, and in no case so as to interfere with the full exercise of the right of suffrage. Very few troops were available for the purpose of preventing or suppressing the violence and intimidation in the States above named. In no case, except that of South Carolina, was the number of soldiers in any State increased in anticipation of the election, saving that twenty-four men

the election, saving that twenty four men and an officer were sent from Fort Foote to Petersburg, Va., where disturbances were threatened prior to election.

No troops were stationed at the voting places in Florida and Louisiana respectively. The small number of spidlers in the said States were stationed at such points in each State as were most threatened with violence, where they might be available as a posse for the officer whose duty it was to preserve the peace and prevent the intimidation of voters. Such a disposition of the troops seemed to me a disposition of the troops seemed to me reasonable, and justified by law and precreasonable, and justified by law and prec-edent; while its omission would have been inconsistent with the constitutional duty of the President of the United States take care that the flaws be faithfully executed." The statute expressly forbids the bringing of troops to the polls, except "where it is necessary to keep the peace," implying that to keep the peace it may be done; but this even, so far as I am advised, has not in any case been done. The estationing done. The stationing of a company or part of a company in the vicinity where they would be available to prevent a riot has been the only use made of troops prior to the electron, and at the sime of the election they were so stationed that they could be called in an emergency requiring it by a marshal or deputy mar-shal as a force to aid in suppressing un-

lawful violence. The evidence which has come to me has left me no ground to doubt that if there had been more military force available it would have been my duty to have disposed of it in several States with a view to the prevention of violence and intimidation which have undoubtedly contributed to the defeat of the election law in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, as well as in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida.

and Florida.

By article 4, section 4, of the constitution, "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and on application of the Legislature cannot be convened) against comestic violence: "By act of Congress (R. S. U. S., sec. 1,032, 37) the President in case of "insurrection in any State" or of "unlawful obstruction to the enforcement of the laws of United States by the ordinary course of judicial.

The official continuous an official continuous constitution of the vote policies of place. The officially we are constitutionally the constitution of the vote policies of place. The official continuous constitution of the vote policies of the v States by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings," or whenever "domestic vi-olence in any State so of tracts the exeolence in any State so obstructs the exe-cution of the laws thereof and of the United States as to deprive any portion of the people of such State" of their civil of the peeple of such State" of their civil or political rights, is authorized to employ such parts of the land and naval forces as he may deem necessary to enforce the execution of the laws and preserve the peace and sustain the authority of the State and of the United States. Acting under this title, 69 of the Revised Statutes of the Finited States, I accompanied the sending of troops to South Carolina with a preclamation, such as is therein prescribed. The President is also authorized by act of Congress "to employ would insure fair elections and prevent fraud or the suspicion of fraud; would do away with all pretext for State canvassers and returning boards, that are bringing our boasted elective system into merited contempt and put an end to contested elections and the strifes content which authorized by act of Congress "to employ such part of the land or nava forces of the United States" as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and re enforce the dua execution of the provisions fof title 24 of the Revised Statutes of the United fattes for the protection of the civil rights of sittens, among which is civil rights of citizens, among which is vision against conspiracies, to prevent by force, intimidation or threat, any citizen who is lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a legal manner toward or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector for President or Vice President or as a member of Congress of the United States (U. S. R. S., 1789.") Jay cases, falling under this title i have not considered it recovers the form considered it necessary to issue a procla-mation to precede or accompany the em ployment of such of the army as seemed to be necessary. In case of insurrection against a State government, or against

Amderson



BY HOYT & CO.

prescribed by statute or required by prec

In the case of South Carolina insurrec

companies stationed in the other States have been employed to secure the better

It has been necessary to employ troops occasionally to overcome resistance to the internal revenue laws, from the time

United States troops to assist in the apprehension and suppression of him and his party, without a formal call of the Legislature or Governor of Virginia and without proclamation of the President.

Without recalling further instances in which the Franciscon in the President.

which the Executive has exercised his powers as commander of the army and navy to prevent or suppress resistance to the laws of the United States, or where he has exercised like authority in obedi-

ence to a call from a State to suppress in-surrection, I desire to assure both Con-gress and the country that it has been my purpose to administer the executive

powers of the government fairly, and in no instance to disregard or transcend the no instance to distribution.
limits of the constitution.
U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 22, 1877

Reformation of the Election Laws.

expression to their sovereign will through the ballot box. To accomplish this end the law should provide for the appoint-

ing the election in a fair and orderl manuer. At the close of the polls

should be the duty of the managers to

proceed at once to count the votes it presence of representatives of both par-ties, and the counting should be continued without intermission, by reliefs if necessary—the ballot box not heing removed from public sizes with

being removed from public view—until all the votes are counted. On the com-pletion of the counting the result should be properly certified by the managers of the alexino and could reconside the

the election, and publicly proclaimed aud an official certificate of the result, giving the vote polled for each candidate, posted

could not afterwards be falsified or sup pressed. The law should make provision

box is not to be preserved through the means of corrupt and irresponsible re-turning boards. The ballot box is the

source of free, popular government, and if it is to continue to express the popular will, the closer it is kept in hand by the

people the surer will it subserve the pur-

with his wife's bustle.

Vanderbilt, the great railroad mo-

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877.

the government of the United States a THE REPUBLICAN CONSPIRATORS. proclamation is appropriate, but in keeping the peace of the United States at an election, at which members of Congress are elected, no such call from the State or proclamation from the President is

HAFPILY ESCAPED -- PROJECTS AND PURPOSES OF REPUBLICAN EXTREM-ISIS IN WASHINGTON-HAYES TO BE COUNTED IN, EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF A WAR-A GIGANTIC CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE NATION'S PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1877.

tion and demestic violence were so clear-tion and demestic violence were so clear-ly shown and the application of the Gov-ernor thereof was duly presented, that I could not deny his constitutional request without abandoning my duty as the Ex-ecutive of the national government. The Previous to the harmonious action of the Joint Congressional Committee, the political situation here had changed so greatly and so dangerously for the peace of the country within a week that what passed here, if it were known to the people elsewhere, could not fail to create deep and well-founded alarm. The country appeared to rest under the belief that have been employed to secure the better execution of the laws of the United States and to preserve the peace of the United States. After the election had been held and where violence was apprehended by which the returns from the counties and precints might be destroyed, troops were ordered to the State of Florida, and those already in Louisiana were ordered to the points in greatest danger of violence. I have not employed troops on slight occasions nor in any case where it has not been necessary to the enforcement of the laws of the United States. In this I have been guided by the constitution and the laws which have been enacted and the precedents which have try appeared to rest under the belief that, try appeared to rest under the belief that, however the politicians may disagree and quarrel, when the proper and law-appointed time comes a proper and lawful settlement of the Presidential dispute would be made. During some weeks the result seemed not improbable; but within a few days past the extremists of both parties had begun to show their hands and develop their intentions, and I do not exaggerate when I tell you that the opinion has been widely entertained that unless the substantial men of New York and of the whole country spoke out acted and the precedents which have been formed under it. and of the whole country spoke out promptly and plainly, unless they united in an imperative demand that there should be a peaceable, constitutional and honest settlement of the question, trouble of the most serious character lay imme-diately about of the resistance to the collection of the whiskey tax in Pennsylvania, under Washington, to the present time.

In 1854, when it was appropended that resistance would be made in Boston to the seizure and return to his master of a forcional control of the seizure and return to his master of a forcional control of the seizure and return to his master of a forcional control of the resistance.

of the most serious character hay immediately ahead.

Nothing is now more absolutely certain than that the peace of the country depends on the two houses coming to some agreement before the 14th of February as a company of the peace of the peace of the serious control of the peace of the pe were employed to enforce the master's right under the constitution, and troops stationed at New York were ordered to be in readiness to go to Boston if it should prove to be necessary.

In 1859, when John Brown, with a small number of men, made his attack on Harper's Herry, the President ordered United States troops to assist in the anshould count the vote, and should count only such certificates as they would have directed him to open. They would have claimed that, no agreement having been reached by the houses, the duty of counting devolved by this failure upon the Vice President, and thus they many to count in failure upon the Vice President, and thus they meant to count in Hayes, no matter what protest might be made by the House. But if this scheme was carried out it is very certain that the House on its part would proceed to elect Tilden and proclaim him President, and leading I remocrats, looking to the great possibility of such a complication, were quietly taking measures to secure the attendance here of 5,000 or perhaps 10,000 men to make a demonstration under the guise of petitioning Congress for justice.

Now, the Republican leaders were not in the least averse to all this. They have

in the least averse to all this. They have been credited with a determination to crush every effort looking to an agreement of the two houses. They were filling their organs all over the country with assertions that the Vice President has the constitutional right to country and thus Governor Hendricks urges the reformation of the election laws of Indiana— which are made as pervious to fraud as a seive is to water. He suggests that all political parties be represented on the roard of election officers; that voting places be made numerous and the precincts small; that a reasonable residence be required to qualify a voter, and that some steps be taken to prevent the use of money to influence elections. "If in the contest for power," says Governor Hendricks, "money shall become stronger than the people, we will have the worst government possible." He recommends as tending to further the purity of elections that the Vice President has the constitutional right to count, and thus preparing the public mind to sustain their open opposition to any plan the point committee might produce, and servicement in the committee. They pointed to the silence of the country as greement;" and they had already, by a few days of unintermitting work, so cowed some Senators and puzzled others that it is better to provoke a new war than to

money to influence elections. "If in the contest for power," says Governor Hendricks, "money shall become stronger than the people, we will have the worst government possible." He recommends as tending to further the purity c'elections, that the time of holding them be changed to the Tuesday after the second Monday in November. Such a step will deprive the October elections of all significance. nificance.

It is of the utmost importance that the election laws should be reformed, and that such legal safeguards and guarantees should be thrown around the ballot box as will not only effectually preserve its purity, but will inspire the confidence and respect of the people. Any attempt, however, to reform the present defective system that does not provide a uniform and fair method of counting the votes and establishing definitely and beyond the suspicion of fraud, the result of the rolling will be deficient.

It would be well if the several States of the Union would adopt—for the government of Federal elections at least—a uniform election law, so framed that under its provisions the people would be enabled to give certain and irreversible expression to their sovereign will through pearance of loyalty; that if a Democratic mass meeting assembled here it would authorize and produce a Republican counter demonstration, and that with the hands, they could crush any movement here, while if it should extend and become a general outbreak, they would thank Heaven for a new rebellion, in which they meant to be the men to enforce peace and carry out the laws.

It is not difficult to see that this scheme was full of strong points. If the Democrats submitted then Chandler would have carried his point, and he, Morton and Sherman would reckon on the necessary gratitude of Hayes. If the Democrats registed as they would be the control of would, and as no force or influence which could be used could prevent them from doing—then hurrah for a new war, a vast raid on the South in the name of peace; and these leaders, who can be a substantial or a higher position, save for the opportunities it gave to reward dependents; who never yearned for power, save as a trust; whose motives are in every the least ment of trustworthy and responsible citizens, equally representing both political parties, who should be amply protected by the local civil authorities in conduct-

demonstration.

The one thing feared by Chandler,
Morton and Sherman was an agreement by the two houses upon a plan—any plan—for a count of the vote. They were not so averse to a plan which should leave the decision concerning the dis-duted States to a committee composed entirely of members of the two houses. The members of such a committee would have been chosen by party caucuses, and it was well understood that Mr. Morton it was well understood that Mr. Morton would manage that nen should be appointed from the Republican side who would draggee to everything. But the proposition now adopted to bring in legal experts, and those judges of the Supreme Court, was a different matter. The Republican leaders could not hope that these judges could be deceived, or that they would decide on partisan grounds the questions as to constitutional methods, law and weight of evidence which will in some conspicuous place at each polling place. The result of the balloting thus officially catified, publicly proclaimed and conspicuously posted should be declared by law to be sufficiently will said final, and should be subjected to no after revision or manipulation by any other tribunal than the managers of the elec-tion under whose supervision the votes now come before them. Mr. Chandler and his allies are not blunderers; they have a perfect knowledge of the facts in the disputed States; they know that their case in Florida and in Louisiana will not bear even a slight investigation by men their judgment, Hence their prompt alarm and opposition to this plan of call-ing in judges of the Supreme Court; and the immediate renewal of the cry in allhe Republican organs that the Vice President must count. Hence the threats that were made here prior to the agreement that any man in either house who even weakened on this question should be considered a traitor to his party; be considered a traitor to his party; should be opposed at home and denounced everywhere, and should be summarily expelled from public life. Such threats have more effect here than you think, as a multitude of Congressmen hold their places by precarious tenures and need at every election the help of the party. They also have friends and allies in local offices, and they have been accustomed to follow their lenders.

But there is not the least doubt that the administration leaders conceived that The purity of the ballot box should be held sacred, but the purity of the ballot

administration leaders conceived that their main strength lay in the supineness of the public. Daily and triumphantly they pointed their followers to the fact that nobody demanded an agreement or

"The people don't care," they urged.
"Why should you move—how dare you move acries: your party?"
The few amiable politicians sent here from New York and other cities for an nopolist, bequeathed some money to a Granger—the widow of Gen. Gordon - "We've got to economize, or this from New county is reined," was the sollloguy of a bonest set Detroit husband, as he kindled the fire tempt.

bonest settlement only excited their con-"They were signed by sarcheads," they ground and shivering with cold.

said. "The party is a unit. Stand still and it will all be right."

The Senatorial elections in Illinois and

Massachusetts attract extraordinary interest, because the roults there would give some evidence of popular feeling. If Messrs. Boutwell and Logan are reelected it would be held by Chandler and Morton as a clear indomenent of their course, for both Boutwell and Logan have committed themselves to the reset have committed themselves to the most extreme measures—even to a new war—if that would be necessary to put in Hayes, and Mr. George F. Hoar's course, which is moderate and judicial, had already caused him to be privately denounced as a traitor and no better than a

I say to you, therefore, that v less th two houses had agreed upon a plan be-fore the 14th of February none would have been adopted; and in that case my deliberate advice to everybody would be to prepare for a new and bloody war. I do not say this hastily; you know that I have uncommonly good means for knowing what goes on here below the surface. The danger was not greater in 1860 than it has been in 1877. I have given you not mere impressions; the fears I have expressed and the schemes I have related were the topics of private consultation here daily among members of all classes. War was in the air, and despondency gained on the one hand among men anyions for press while the state of the scheme any sour for press while the state of the scheme any sour for press while the state of the scheme any sour for press while the state of the scheme any sour for press while the state of the scheme any sour scheme and scheme any sour scheme and scheme and scheme and scheme any sour scheme and sc anxious for peace, while the other side grew more boastful and assured of success. Happily all this cloud of doub and danger has been dissipated by the agreement of the joint committee to a peaceful and constitutional settlement of been rescued from terrible peril and our institutions received a renewal of strength from the fact that they have withstood such a tremendous strain.

JUDGE JERRY BLACK ON GRANT. Testimony of a Man who Knew Much of the First President of the United States.

Judge Black and a party of Constitu-tionalists were engaged in discussion in the gorgeous dining room of the Riggs House last night. I was surprised at the apprehensions these men indulged. apprehensions these men indulged.—
They hold Grant capable of any bullheaded lawlessness, even to the extent of
immuring the Tilden majority in Congress in the bowels of Fortress Monroe, as he openly threatens. Judge Black's tongue is sharper than vitriol and aqua-fortis. As to hates, or hopes, or fears, or passions, or predilections, he seems to

Sitting at the sumptuous table, the head of it—as "where Douglas sits is the head of the table"—he recalled the singular career of the clod who, by the satire of chance, sits in the seat of Washington and wields a power a million-fold greater. The very comparison between the men drew from the Judge one of those compendious apothegms, which have made his pleas before the Supreme Court treasure houses of the most enduring with Some of these gentlemen had rather depresented the greatness of Weshirets.

meantime the were using party terrorism and all other means to prevent an agreement in the committee. They pointed to the silence of the country as evidence that "nobody wants a plan or agreement;" and they had already, by a few days of unintermitting work, so cowed some Senators and puzzled others that it was doubtful whether any plan or agreement could pass the Senate.

The Chandler-Morton theory was that it is better to provoke a new war than to give up the power they possers. They held that the Democrats would blunder; that the Vice President's count would be accepted by the country, or at any rate that which had the most plausible appearance of loyalty; that if a Democratic continued as which had the most plausible appearance of loyalty; that if a Democratic continued as which had the most plausible appearance of loyalty; that if a Democratic continued as which had the most plausible appearance of loyalty; that if a Democratic continued the greatness of Washington, thought he was a common-place person; great only because surrounded by mediocrity of a lower order, and tried by events of only ordinary perplexity.

"Not so," said the Judge with a tone of reproach and the nearest approach to vivacity that his grave voice ever gives loose to. "If any power, supernatural or otherwise, had appeared in the American Congress, and, laying down 'Plutarch's lives,' said take your choice of all these heroes, you shall have the one you select to lead your armies and restore you from tyranny, they could not have found," and they had already, by a few days of unintermitting work, so cowed as and the Judge with a tone of reproach and the nearest approach to vivacity that his grave voice ever gives loose to. "If any power, supernatural or otherwise, had appeared in the American Congress, and, laying down 'Plutarch's lives,' said take your choice of all these heroes, you shall have the one you select to lead your armies and restore you from tyranny, they could not have found," and they had already, by a few days of unintermi equipped as Washington's." This re-markable testimony, it must be bore in mind, comes from a man who was quite a boy when Washington died—who, in-deed, knew much of the first President. Upon this broad basis Grant's character was discussed, and it was agreed that if "Plutarch's Lives" couldn't furnish a parallel for Washington for virtue, patriotism, wisdom and moderation, neither could it supply a counterpart for the General who in a hundred battles never won one, save where his forces were five to one and his slaughter in the same proportion; who never knew generous emotion; who never dreame of a higher position, save for the oppor vast raid on the South in the name of peace; and these leaders, who carried on the last canvass as a crusade, believed the people would follow them, or, rather, would spring to arms at a Democratic demonstration.

The one thing feared by Chandler, Morton and Sherman was an agreement by the two houses upon a plan—any plan laws which are made soles for made and soles for ma laws, which are made colely for public safety, should not be suffered to render safety, should not be suffered to render them a prey to designing secoundrels. Hence the duty of Congress to imitate the Cromwell House of Commons. The writ of the Speaker, under a vote of the House, could bring the whole business to a sudden issue. With Grant, Chandler, Sherman, Don Cameron, and Taft sequestered in some State prison for a week or two, the conspiracy would be without the vigorous inspirations of perfectly unscrupulous malefactors, and the popular forms of government under no shadow of subversion. Like breeds like, If Chandler and his kind had never set the evil example of open conspiracy, there would be no occasion of discussion of this sort. But when the purpose of the malcontents has been boldly set forth, there is no reason why the defenders of popular rights should not prepare to meet revolutionary schemes by methods equally as resolute.—Chicago Times.

PERRY AND HAMPTON.—In a letter to a New Haven Failacium, ex-Governor B. F. Perry comes to the rescue of the good name of Governor Wade Hampton. Al-F. Perry comes to the rescue of the good name of Governor Wade Hampton. Although Governor Perry at one time desired the re-election of Chamberlain, and says as much, he does not hesitate to declare that Gen. Hampton's public and private character is freer from reproach than that of any man whom he has ever known in a political experience of half a century. He says:

He is kind and gentle, medest, unassuming, the soul of honor, and attaches every one to him who makes his acquaintance. His character is very much sired the re-election of Chamberlain, and

quaintance. His character is very much that of Washington's, distinguished for wisdom, firmness and purity, looking doorkeepers should not let him in again, wisdom, firmness and purity, looking only to the interest of his country and rising above all party considerations. He did not wish to be Governor, but felt it and Edgefield members are specially

THE ENGLISH VIEW OF IT.

Stranger's Sketch of Some Recent Secures in Columbia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 2.

* * Whoever may have refused Juries and Edgefield, there is no doubt that it was refused, whereupon the other Democratic members, who, being pro-* * Whoever may have refused admission to the eight members frem Laurens and Edgefield, there is no doubt that it was refused, whereupon the other Democratic members, who, being provided with certificates from the board of have at once "let daylight through him." Nobody who knows the man doubts that he would have done what he says he vided with certificates from the board of canvass, might have entered the House if they had liked, declined to separate from their comrades, and the whole Democratic party went to another hall, and there formally declared themselves the legally constituted House. It seems to me, I must confess, a pity they did not remain there; but on Thursday, taking advantage of the thanksgiving holiday, they stole a march upon the enemy and got into the State House, hustling away the doorkeeper, who made a feeble effort to stop them, and seized the unoccupied chair for their own Speaker. The Republicans soon gathered, and attempted to dispossess him by commands and threats; but no force was resorted to on either side. The attempt proved a failure, and he is still there, the Republican Speaker being driven to the not very dignified expedient of occupying a chair alongside of him. The comical part of the situation is that neither party dare meant to do. Mr. Tom Hamilton's pistol has tempted me into an unduly long digression, but I hope it may have the interest of, at least, novelty to the peaceable, not to say tame-spirited, frequenters of St. Stephen's. I was going to point out that such colored members as he and Messrs. Thomas and Miller, with two or three others, whose names I do not know, would not, by any fair man, be grudged their seats in a House of Representatives for a State of which more than half the population is colored. But such members can be counted on the fingers, and as for the rest of the colored members, their merita are of a kind to which I fear it would be interested in the colored members, the colored members are of a kind to which I fear it would be interested. possible to de justice at the end of a let-ter already too long.

alongside of him. The comical part of the situation is that neither party dare leave the House ungarrisoned, lest they should be surprised by a coup de main, and some of the garrison have now been there over sixty hours continuously. They have their food brought in, and at night lie on the floor, wrapped in blankets, or sit dozing in arm chairs round the stoves. The negro legislators while Lord Dufferin's Speech. At a dinner of the National Club at Ottawa the Governor-General of the Dominion got off some very modest remarks, from which the following extract is kets, or sit dozing in arm chairs round the stoves. The negro legislators while away the time by singing political songs to religious airs, such as "Hold the fort for Hayes and Wheeler," and by other grotesque buffoonery of a kind never, I suspect, witnessed in a hall of Legislature before. Their usual chairman, a white man, can keep them in something like proper order, and so can two or three of man, can keep them in something like proper order, and so can two or three of the abler men of their own color. But as the chair has to be always filled, and the chairmen, in consequence, are constantly being changed, an average member occasionally gets into it for whom they have no respect, and then scenes ensue which, as an Anglo-Saxon with the same blood in my veins as the white members. Democrat or Republican I at the Present moment be content to give that his fortune, and perhaps a great deal more, to possess that most serviceable and most useful thing, a Governor-General. Indeed the acquisition by the United States of so valuable a personage has of late came to appear of such prime mode of solving their personal difficulties and of remedying the defects of thereover. has of late come to appear of such prime necessity—would prove such an obvious mode of solving their personal difficulties and of remedying the defects of thergovernmental machine—that I have been members, Democrat or Republican, I am almost ashame to describe. I need not, I hope, say that I have no sort of prejudice against the colored members as such. There are among them some very able and well educated men. Mr. extremely nervous about passing so near the border as I had to do on my way the border as I had to do on my way hither. There is no knowing what might happen in case of people under such a stress of temptation. Raids have been prompted sometimes by love as well as hate. In fact, the tame coremonies of modern marriage are but the emasculated reproduction of the far more spirited principle of capture by which brides in less sophisticated ages were obtained.— Who knows to what longths Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes, and the millions of their respective adherents now drawn up in hostile array against each other might not be driven in the agony of their present suspense. A British Governor-General! What a cutting of the Gordian knot! And so near, too—just across the rery able and well educated men. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Miller made as good speeches as one could expect on the average to hear in any Parliament, much better speeches than some I have heard in St. Stephen's. Such men are, of course, in their right place, for, though they have more white blood than black in them they take realhave more white blood than black in them, they take rank, according to the custom of the country, with the negro population, and are well fitted—so far as their intellectual qualifications go—I know nothing else about them—to watch over its interests. Mr. Hamilton, commonly known as "Tom Hamilton," is another type of colored member to whose presence in the House no impartial man would object. He is not well educated, in the ordinary sense, and his English and grammar are sometimes quite his eral! What a cutting of the Gordian knot! And so near, too—just across the water. A gunboat and a sergeant's guard and the thing is done. And then think what they got in him. A person dislocated from all sectional interests, prejudices, and passions who can never bein the ordinary sense, and his English and grammar are sometimes quite his own. But he can make himself intelligible, and can speak very straight to the point. He is, perhaps, a little too fond of talking about his pistol and the good shooting he can do with it. In one speech he told a member who was rash enough to venture upon an interruption which would have been thought very mild in the House of Commons, "Any man that feels himself insulted by a redices, and passions who can never become stronger than the people's Parliament or divide the national vote. A
representative of all that is august, table
and sedate in the government, the history, and the traditions of the country;
incapable of partisenship, and lifted far
above the atmosphere of faction; without adherents to reward or opponents to
oust from office; docile to the suggesoust from office; docile to the sugges-tions of his Ministers, and yet securing to the people the certainty of being able to get rid of an administration or Parlia-ment the moment either had forfeited their confidence. Really, gentlemen, I think I had better remove nearer the North Pole, for I am sure you will be-lieve me when I say that after having been made to feel for so many years how mark from my lips has his remedy; he has only to say how he wants it." In another speech, turning to a group of his colored brethren, (he has, though a Republican, temporarily joined the Democrats on the question which House is legal,) he remarked—"I am one of those who, if they think a man a — thief tell him so. Lido?" talk about 1975. been made to feel for so many years how good and kind are the people of Canada, having had an opportunity of apprecia-ting how high an honor it is to be conhim so. I don't talk about my shooting. though I now and then hit a sparrow flying over the rice fields just to keep my band in. Make your threat, but when you go to put it into execution make your will." I took down these observations nected with a Dominion so full of hope with such a glorious prospect before he your will." I took down these observations verbatim in my notebook, as I thought I had seldom heard any more pithily expressed and to the point, and they were all the more remarkable as coming from a man who, a few minutes before, had expressed a hope that if he were killed fighting for his dear South Carolina, his I shall never be induced, even under the stress of violence and a threat of being

"remainders" might be deposited by those of his father and mother.

of his father and mother.

It is only fair, too, to explain that this reference to shooting and fighting does not sound as unparliamentary here as it would in the House of Commons. The whole atmosphere is charged with talk about pistols and fighting. I believe that I, being the only neutral, am the only person who goes to the House with me away, even though a full domestic establishment, such as are customary in that country, should be provided for me out of the taxes of the people, and Lady Dufferin gave her consent, which is doubtful. only person who goe: to the House with-out a pistol; some "strangers" take two and even three, so as to have a spare one GIVE US A REST .- Civilization and nunger are incompatible. All the virtue and graces of humanity—certainly of male humanity—fly before an empty stomach. It may be possible for a man to be hungry and amiable at the same time, but it is not safe for any wife to for a friend. The reporter's gallery is armed, and some of its occupants quite eager for the fray. When one of them found out in the course of conversation that I had no weapon, he stared at me presume upon so unlikely an occurrence habitually. Ignorance of this physiolog-ical truth has been the ruin of many an otherwise happy household. And we much as in England a man might have stared if I had said I did not own a toothbrush. I do not, of course, wish to imply that this is the ordinary state of things in may set it down from both observations Columbia, at least as regards the House. It is due to the threat uttered by the Remay set it down from both observations and experiences—premising that our experience in this respect has been exceptionally happy—that preprandial discretion is the severest test of a good wife. Just before dinner is the worst possible time to bother a husband with questions or complaints or even with effect to be publican party that they will have the Laurens and Edgefield members forcibly expelled from the House by the State constabulary, and the Democrats solemn-ly declare that they will offer armed reor complaints, or even with efforts to be and the first to be aggressively agreeable. Then is the time above all others when social silence should grace the home, and make it seem to the first the most delightful and restfire to on earth. Half an hour of quiet at then is the best possible preparation for the social enjoyment of the sistance to the State constabulary unless it is supported by Federal troops. With coming meal, for then the nervous ten-sion and mental strain of business care wants something more than the one conand anxiety can be gradually relaxed ventional pistol, de rigueur, which a car-ries about everywhere. The Republiand the entire system brought into con ditions for enjoying food and the ameni-ties of social society. Yet how frequent-ly does the wife choose that particular time to speak of her trials and troubles, the misconduct of servants and children, the petty requirements of the household, or other things trivial or disagreeable, or other things trivial or disagreeable and then marvel that her husband's tem per is not so sweet as it ought to be! The offense is worse even than the intro-duction of such topics at meal-time. varied-and he is so afraid of missing a Scientific American.

e: docile to the sugges

MARKS OF A GENTLEMAN.—No man is a gentleman who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species. It is vulgarity for which no accomplishment of dress or address can ever atone. Show us the man who desires to make every one around him happy, and whose greatest solicitude is never to give cause of offence to any one, and we will show you a gentleman by nature and species, though he may never giving in lending your aid to sny one accused of crime, or in giving him the large is a securated they whatever the law is, it is no respecter of measurements and that no man is beyond the gersous, and that no man is be rising above all party considerations. He did not wish to be Governor, but felt it his datty to obey the popular will. Before South Carolina seceded he was, like that he was bound to share the destiny of his species, and could be kept from returning, state for woo or for weal. In the Considerate army his genius and talents, rendered his career a brilliant one, and he rose to be a Lieutenant-General.—

Never was no officer more idolized by his command, and he deserved the love and admiration of his soldiers. He has been known to pull off his overcoat and give it to a soldier whom he saw lying on the gound and shivering with cold.

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One night last week a member of Con-

One night last week a member of Congress, quite an exceptional one, in respect of the proprieties of his station and from a social point of view, called on a well-known young lady of this city. The pavements were sloppery and his feet were wet. While waiting in the parlor and vainly essaying to imbibe warmth at the register, a lucky thought struck him, and as there was no one in the room and no prospect of his lady acquaintence for twenty minutes, he removed his boots and stretched his brown-sock encased feet in front of the register. The effect and stretched his brown-sock encased feet in front of the register. The effect was soothing and comfortable, and when sufficiently satisfied with the heat our Congressional rocater started to pull on his damp boots. The movement progressed finely as far as the legs were concerned, but the rapid transit was wholly stopped when he struck the instep and there stuck. Stamps, oaths, jerks and wreatling with the leg-straps were of no avail. He heard the rustle of the lady's dress, and crowding his off-boot into the remaining, boot stood, with perspiration on his brow and cold chills down his back, to receive her. When she entered he sank into a chair with relief, and with the exception of some agitated absent mindedness, all progressed well until her father dropped in, when, rising to greet the paternal bird, our M. C. lurched dreadfully, so markedly that he was keenly seatened in his accountation.

The general idea prevalent was not The general idea provalent was not favorable to the Congressional servant of the people, and worse still he forgot himself, and asking the young lady to sing, offered to escort her to the piano, which, under the circumstances, he could not very actively accomplish. As it was he lurched to leeward and starboard, rolling on the uppers of his transheave here.

(As he was a Republican member, w

Lawyer and Client.

stood upon this subject of defending persons charged with crimes. There is a great deal of cant and twaddle in the stress of violence and a threat of being "bull-dozed," to sit for one moment longer than I can help in the Presidential chair of the United States. Should I go you may expect me back by the under-ground railway. Nay, more, so deeply attached am I to our Canada that the Pashalik of Bulgaria, shall not tempt me away away though a full domestic community about lawyers lending them-selves to shield the guilty and defeat jus-tice, as if the cause of justice was not strengthened and the confidence in its administration confirmed in the public mind, by its being known that no man can be convicted except upon a fair trial, even though, now and then, a guilty man escapes.

But the question does not expend itself upon individual interest of the conviction of the convergence of the co

MOMANCE OF THE AVENUE. He Wasn't Drunk, It was Only His

From Don Platt's Washington Capital.

VOL. XII---NO. 29.

fully, so markedly that he was keenly watched in his conversation, and his enbarrassed language resulting from the situation subjected to scrutinous sus-

minutes, saying:

"Goddlemity I I never see such a drunken man in my life. He wanted to fight me fust and then gimme ten dollah bill fo' my shoes, and sot down on de cu'bstone and put 'em on. Dey was too tight fo' him though, fo' he was a Republican gen'leman."

deem it hecessary to state that the ten dollar bill in this instance was not counterfeit.)

The following extracts are from the lectures on the "Study and Practice of Law," by Emory Washburn, of the Harvard Law School, may correct some popular errors:

instances of courage or the conviction, or escape of this man or that, charged with escape of this man or that, charged with esimes. It lies deeper and goes down to the foundation and constitution of civil government itself. One of the purposes of government is to create a feeling of security on the part of the citizens, that the humblest of them is protected by wise laws, wisely and impartially administered. Nor can a people be accounted free who do not feel that life and property too, are safe from the tribunals which are to pass upon the questions on which are to pass upon the questions on which are to pass upon the questions on which these depend. Next to the certainty of having justice done is the assurance that the law can and will apply tests as nearly infallible as may be, to discriminate between the guilty and the innocent, between what is right and what is wrong. It is here we have to make the question. It is here we have to meet the question with which we started, with no sickly sentimentalism about the guilty 'going unwhipped of justice.' The truth is, the unwhipped of justice. The truth is, the public need and they must have, a class of able, trained and disciplined men, set apart as ministers of the law, whose services all may command, who can and will atand by any one against whom society is aiming a blow, so far as to ree that he is fairly dealt by, and that justice between him and the public is meeted out

"But while I am in-'sting that it is not only the right but the duty of a lawyer to act as the advocate of any man who is charged with a crime, it his services are sought or desired, I claim for him no indulgence in the way of trick, falsehood or misrepresentation. He has no more right to use these in defending another than he has in getting his neighbor's right to use these in defending another than he has in getting his neighbor's money or cheating by false pretences. But such means as the law has furnished him, and made it lawful for him to use, he would be derelict in duty if he falled to apply, no matter what his caspicions may be. If a guilty man thereby escapes, honest men would feel safer in the assurance they would thus gain, that whatever the law is, it is no respecter of persons, and that no man is beyond the pale of its protection, than they would to see a wretch sent to prison because no one could be found to plead his cause.

"I come back, then, to the enquiry

A PHILOSOPHICAL BRIDEGROOM His Affanced Elopes With a Rival. Whereupon He Marries Another.

ZEGAL ADVERTISING.-We are of

Lexington was the scene of quite a little episode, in the form of a dual wedding, within the past few days. The facts are as follows:

A young gentleman, by the name of Tolbert Hickland, residing some two and a half miles from the city, on the Dover road, had arranged for his nuptials with one of Lexington's fair damsels, a Miss Fannie Jennings, and all arrangements had been completed for the consummation of the happy event at the time appointed, at the residence of the father of the young lady.

pointed, at the residence of the father of the young lady.

It appears that Mr. Russel Cather, of this city, had been also paying his address to this same young lady for some tirre past, and on the day preceding the day set for the wedding, called to see the lady and proposed an elopement with her on that very day, to which she readily assented, and on that evening, after the family had retired, both she and her trunk were stealthily spirited away from her father's domicile, and she and her lover, after considerable difficulty in procuring the services of a clergyman, were curing the services of a clergyman, were united in wedlock and crossed the Missouri river that night at the dead hour of midnight, where awaited them a carriage in the still remained a voyager in search of a voyager in search of their honeymoon. Morning came, and soon thereafter Mr. H. appeared in town only to the realization of the fact that the bird had flown, and that he still remained a voyager in search of a wife, but was destined not to remain so long, as the search or a voyager in the facility. long, as the sequel proved. In the family of the father of the young lady there was also another young lady, poor, but estimable and quite pretty, to whom had been offered the comforts of a home—Miss Alice Haywood. Thither Mr. H. bent his way on leaving the fittles. self, and asking the young lady to sing, offered to escort her to the piano, which, under the circumstances, he could not very actively accomplish. As it was he lurched to leeward and starboard, rolling on the uppers of his treacherous boat, while the lady recoiled from an abrupt fall on his part, and the old man seized him violently by the shoulder.

"You are a little off," he said as politely as possible with the occasion. "I will call my man; he will see you home," "I sin't drunk," expostulated the member, "it's my boots only; my boots "Why you must be in a bad way! Snakes in your boots? No, no, my good fellow, don't be alarmed, a good night's rest and aii will be well. Thomas,"—

"You infernal old fool," howled the booted man; exasperated beyond the limit of decency by his wretched condition and the placid misunderstanding of the old gentleman; "you infernal old fool," lain't drunk! I can lick the head of'n you in two minutes—I ain't druni!"

"I never saw a man in a more rampant and beastly state of intoxicatio; in my life." (This in an undertone.) "If it were not that I am restrained by the presence of my servants I would put you out myself. Thomas, show this gentleman into the nearest street car."

Oversome by the ceolness of the old man and the muscular development of the darkey boy, the unhappy member was led out jogging and jerking on his rickety boots and apprining an ankle at every lurch. The darkey boy returned in a few minutes, esping:

"Goddlemity! I never see such a drunken man in my life. He wanted to fight."

No Longer a Sphynx.

The wisdom to be found in the retience of our administration finds illustration when he speaks. Silence with him was indeed golden. For many years we have gazed upon his intellectual countenance, and marveled greatly at the supposed thoughts and feelings hidden behind the dull, dead lock of the modern
Sphynx. We cried out again and again,
"Speak, oh, mysterious being! Let us
know in oracular sperch of what thou
seest." It is human nature to believe
that animals see spirits, and feel the approach of the earthquake and the tornado. We feel that we are warned when
the horse or dog stands trembling over the horse or dog stands trembling, or looks amazed when there is naught we can see to alarm. In like manner we watched our executive, believing that he saw signs and had visions. Alas! he has spoken, and our Sphynx is as dull as he

We are reminded of the story told, if We are reminded of the story told, if we remember rightly, by Charles Lamb. He was impressed by a Cæsarian head and a solemn countenance at a dinner party. The owner of this imposing appearance spoke never a word, and the poor author felt depressed in the presence of this thoughtful man. He feared to open his mouth lest his utterance would meet with disfavor. The dinner wore warrily on, for the wise man said word meet with distavor. The disher wore wearily on, for the wise man said not a word. At last a dish of smoking-hot dumplings were brought in, and the feared philosophere roared out, "Them's the guv'ners for me."

Since the President has opened his penderal interval at the condense interval let to the feared for the said of the condense interval at the condense interv

ponderous jaw and let out his views, "wo are ashamed, through all our being to have been wroth with so weak a thing."
It is too pitiful for laughter. He seems o be obvious of noted events in his own term of office, such as the vote of Loui-siana in his second election. His opin-ions would disgrace a colored Legislature and fetch a ten-year old boy up for pun-ishment. In the midst of such grave ishment. In the midst of such grave events, before complications brought on by wicked men, that threaten the very existence of our republic, to have our Chief Executive, upon whose wisdom, caution and forbearance depend so much, uttering such twaddle as he gives out through the Associated Press, is enough to make a people despair.

We have those views before us. It was our intent to give them comment and

our intent to give them comment and criticism. But this is too much like discratering a worthless insect beneath a mi-croscope, for our taste. And so we dis-mis: His Excellency—as we trust the people may be able to dismiss him on the 4th of March next—with me other feeling than one of commiscration for him and for ourselves. For him, that he has been so pilloried by a false position, and we, that his pillory was the President's chair .- Washington Capital.

- A new tribe of aboriginal Indians has been discovered near the headwaters of the Brazos who have been so quiet that even their existence has heretofore een unknown to the government or any of the whites. They have never asked for ponies or blankets. Their trible is called "Piato," and they number about 500. They have been living with the Comanches, and have behaved like little men. Very recently, however, they have notified Col. Hatch that they desire to